

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

Aertex Cellular Underwear.

You'll like the feel of our soft Summer Underwear and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments

New Stocks Just Received.

Also a nice range of colours in light-weight Silk and Wool & Hose.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,
18, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

REPTUNE BAY GARAGE

Telephone No. 32.

Telephone No. 659.

Telephone No. 881.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

ROLLS ROYCE

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION

WHITE COMPANY

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

A. E. LE JEUNE

Cars.

Cars.

Commercial Trucks.

Tyres & Rubber Goods.

Motor Car Mascots.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

WHITEAWAY'S

HALF-PRICE SALE

OF

VOILES

TOBRALCOS

PIQUES

GINGHAMS

MUSLINS

Commencing on

TUESDAY, MAY 17th

FOR

5 DAYS ONLY

ALL NEW GOODS

NO PATTERNS.—The above goods will be sold for cash at time of purchase. £2,000 worth of Summer Dress Material will be offered at HALF-PRICE. These will in many cases be at considerably less than makers' cost.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

PRESIDENT'S REVIEW OF TRADE CONDITIONS.

At the eighty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., held at the Head Office, Yokohama, Mr. Nakaji Kajiwara, President, in moving the adoption of the report, briefly reviewed the general aspect of economic affairs at home and abroad, and gave a rough resume of the Bank's operations during the period mentioned.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AT HOME

The half-year under review, he said, exhibited in all departments of our economic life the most severe depression and distress, the inevitable result of the violent reaction of the previous half-year. Considered statistically, the total of exports and imports was ¥1,527,000,000 as against ¥2,395,000,000 for the same period of the previous year, a quite notable decrease of ¥868,000,000. Capital raised for various enterprises only aggregated ¥930,000,000 in contrast with ¥2,900,000,000 for the corresponding months of the preceding year, while clearings through the Bank also showed a marked decrease, falling from ¥43,700,000,000 to ¥29,300,000,000 as compared with the like period of the year before. Under such adverse economic conditions, those concerns which had unscrupulously expanded their business when the wave of prosperity was at its height were at once dealt smashing blows when the depression set in, and were forced to either close or contract their business, some failures even occurring among firms of quite respectable standing. Great business, however, prevailed on the money market, as with the absence of new requirements owing to the general business depression, and with the Banks maintaining their effective control of credit, the trend was towards a gradual growth of unemployed funds whose outlet was confined to investment in creditable short term securities. Taking advantage of the opportunity, public loans and debentures were successfully placed on the market, including exchequer bonds to the extent of ¥2,292,000,000, of which ¥1,142,000,000 was for the purpose of replacing maturing earlier issues. To sum up, our economic world has been passing through difficult times of adjustment and reconstruction, without the dawn of renewed prosperity in sight, but, on the other hand, the monetary position has been greatly strengthened with the growing accumulation of gold held by our country at home and abroad (the total of which at the year-end had reached the unprecedented figure of ¥1,138,000,000) and so the term closed uneventfully despite the prospective business depression.

FOREIGN TRADE

The effect of the world-wide business depression was well reflected in the return of our foreign trade for the term, both exports and imports exhibiting an enormous diminution. Specifically, the exports amounted to ¥1,527,000,000 and the imports to ¥1,718,000,000, making a total of ¥3,245,000,000. These figures present an unpleasant contrast with the corresponding period of the year preceding, the decrease in exports being to the value of ¥481,000,000 and in imports, ¥405,000,000, or a decrease of ¥886,000,000 in all.

The following will serve to show roughly the alteration in the movements of the principal commodities during the term as compared with the like period of the previous year:—

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Raw silk | decreased by ¥300,000,000 |
| Silk goods | decreased by 55,000,000 |
| Beans | decreased by 15,000,000 |
| Waste silk and floss-silk | decreased by 14,000,000 |
| while | |
| Cotton yarn | increased by 27,000,000 |
| Cotton goods | increased by 7,000,000 |
| Of the Imports, | |
| Cotton | decreased by 175,000,000 |
| Bean cake | decreased by 30,700,000 |
| Sulphuric-Ammonia | decreased by 22,000,000 |
| Iron and steel | decreased by 21,000,000 |
| Sugar | decreased by 16,000,000 |
| Rice | decreased by 710,000 |
| while | |
| Machines | increased by 19,000,000 |
| Woolen goods | increased by 12,000,000 |

The poor return of our foreign trade was caused chiefly by the financial embarrassment in business circles and the consequent fall in commodity prices, but also by the existence of similar unfavourable conditions in the countries consuming Japanese goods, such as the United States of America and China, trade with the latter-named country being particularly hampered by the continued fall in silver.

As a consequence of the lessened volume of our foreign trade already referred to, the Bank's operations in exchange business showed a considerable and proportionate decrease during the term. Exchange sold and bought in Japan on abroad amounted, respectively, to ¥1,020,000,000 and ¥1,425,000,000, the former showing a contraction of ¥76,000,000 and the latter of ¥135,000,000 in comparison with the same period last year. On the other hand, exchange sold and bought on Japan by our offices abroad amounted respectively to ¥120,000,000 and ¥350,000,000, recording, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of ¥275,000,000 in the former and of ¥214,000,000 in the latter. In short, the result was a total decrease of ¥637,000,000 in the Bank's exchange transactions.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ABROAD

Europe continued to suffer from a diminished power of production and inflated currencies, and with international finance in an increasingly chaotic condition, the complete recovery of industry and commerce still appears exceedingly remote.

Great Britain, despite the difficulties created by strikes and other troubles, showed considerable improvement in her foreign trade, exports amounting to £785,000,000 and imports to £996,000,000, an increase of £312,000,000 and a decrease of £11,000,000 respectively, as compared with the like period of the year preceding. Nevertheless, the sterling exchange continued at a low level, the average rate as compared with U.S. dollars being 33.64 to the pound.

France had a conspicuously favourable record of foreign trade as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, exports showing a considerable increase and imports—especially foodstuffs—a decided decrease. Exchange was, however, very adverse, the rate in December reaching Frs. 60.445 and Frs. 17.21 for the pound sterling and U.S. dollar respectively.

Germany, owing to the depreciation of the mark as the result of the enormous issue of paper currency and other causes, was in a favourable position to export, but the Government interfered to prevent goods going abroad too cheaply and export permits were only granted for merchandise officially priced. Consequently, business was very restricted.

In the United States, a great deal of unemployment was created as the result of the curtailment of credit in the effort to bring down prices, but, nevertheless, exports increased, those for December being \$38,000,000 in excess of the same month of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the heavy demand from Europe for raw materials and other commodities as the result of the war.

India, as a consequence of her previous prosperity, proved a tempting dumping-ground for other countries which had over-manufactured, with the result that imports exceeded exports by Rs. 100,000,000 monthly for a time. This, together with the sharp fall in silver and the comparatively poor monsoon, exercised a weakening tendency on the exchange, that on London reaching 1/41 in December, while that on Japan touched the record figure of Rs. 212 in the same month.

In China, the long-standing conflict between the Northern and Southern factions seems to be becoming more severe as the years go by, and there is no sign of a peaceful settlement in the near future. Peking saw fighting between the Anhui and Chihli parties, and this was followed by the disturbances in a few cities along the River Yangtze, while a most severe famine took place in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and parts of Northern China. In addition, traders had to contend with a great slump in silver. In Shanghai, cotton piece goods, gold and silver bullion, machines, earthenware and porcelain were imported in the first two months to a larger extent than in the like period of the year preceding, imports of Japanese cotton pieces goods being especially noticeable, this notwithstanding the prevailing market conditions. As for September, however, the exchange rate became daily more unfavourable in sympathy with the sharp fall in silver, and heavy losses were sustained by importers, either through exchange settlements or the depreciation in the value of merchandise. The condition of exchange created by the fall in silver was very favourable for export business, but, owing to the general business depression, the demand from abroad was not forthcoming except for small quantities of manures and cereals for Japan. Another element which caused merchants considerable trouble was the fact that they had to hold heavy stocks of the chief exports, such as cocoons and raw silk, only small quantities of which they were able to dispose of to Europe and America, profiting by the confusion on the silk market in Yokohama. Under these conditions, money was not at all in demand, and this, together with the importation of silver bullion to the extent of \$3,000,000 monthly, gave the foreign banks ample funds. On the other hand, however, owing to the severe distress among Chinese firms, the native banking houses suffered from a shortage of cash, and some of them unfortunately failed.

Business in the other trading centres of China, viz., Hankow, Tsingtau, Tientsin, Peking and Tientsin, also responded to the general conditions prevailing, and both exports and imports may be described as dull, with the exception of the export trade in eggs and sheep-skins, which was pretty brisk.

As regards Manchuria, the market showed a lack of liveliness on the whole. The delayed movements of beans and cereals from the interior through the indisposition of the farmers to market their produce in face of the sharp fall in silver, the depression in the Japanese market, the cessation of demand from the West and the close of oil distilleries, were the chief elements which brought about the inactivity of the market. The exports by Chinese firms of beans to the Southern provinces gave a touch of brightness to the tone, but the term closed with a weak tendency. Bean cake and bean oil had a dull market throughout the quarter, but the export thereof and of six other commodities was unexpectedly prohibited by the Chinese Government on November 20th for the purpose of relieving the great famine. As wheat is not a daily necessary food for the Chinese, opposition from the general public was so strong that this embargo was later on partially removed. The recent distressing situation of silver affected general business circles in Manchuria, hitting the import trade particularly hard and no fresh enquiries whatsoever were received for cotton piece goods and sundry other goods. A large quantity of gunny bags was imported in expectation of a brisk export of wheat, but the falling price of that cereal in India, coupled with the delayed movements of staple products from the interior, greatly hampered the satisfactory transactions anticipated. The failure of the famine at Newchang was followed by similar results in other cities, and this

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHOCKING FATALITY AT SINGAPORE.

OLD LADY KILLED IN THE STREET.

A terrible road fatality, the like of which it has happily not been necessary to record for a long time, the *Straits Times* says, occurred on the evening of May 3rd in North Bridge Road, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral. It resulted in the death of an old lady, Mrs. Boyd, wife of Mr. Boyd, who is the caretaker of Burlington House, Coleman Street.

About 7.30, it seems that at a spot directly opposite the block of flats recently erected for a Chinese owner, Mrs. Boyd essayed to cross the road from the flats side to the Cathedral side. She had done so in front of a tram-car which was approaching from the direction of Stamford Road, but a motor-bus was also approaching from the same direction, and Mrs. Boyd apparently stepped to avoid the bus, which is stated to have been practically running alongside the tram, and either stepped or slipped just beneath the corner of the tram-car. She was run over and killed instantly. A distressing feature of the occurrence was the fact that the body was tightly wedged beneath the car and about two hours elapsed before the Tramway Company's staff with the assistance of police and others were able to jack up the heavy vehicle sufficiently high to allow the remains to be withdrawn. The horribly mutilated body was removed to the mortuary in the Municipal ambulance which had been previously called up. The driver of the tram-car was arrested and is detained pending investigation.

This section of road has been for a considerable time in a condition of chaos due to the tramway track being raised and traffic passing over one set of rails. The true cause of this distressing occurrence may be revealed at the Coroner's enquiry, but whatever the decision, it will serve to emphasize the great perils now to be met with especially on this road, where drivers in a highly dangerous manner. It is open to question whether vehicles of this type should be allowed to run at all over sections of road narrowed as this one is by repair operations. The present conditions are scandalous.

TIENTSIN CONFERENCE.

ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSIONS AND COMPROMISE.

A Peking message dated May 1st, says:—On Friday last the Tientsin negotiations suddenly became acrimonious. Interest had been centring on the projected expeditions against Dr. Sun Yat-sen and against Unga and the principal was adopted that Tsao Kun should arrange the former and Chang Tso-lin the latter, but the question of finance appeared insurmountable. The Minister of Finance, Chow Tui-chi, definitely announced his intention of retiring forthwith, whereupon the Premier put forward Tsao Jui, the Civil Governor of Chihli, to succeed Chow Tui-chi, but Chang Tso-lin and Wang Chan-yun raised objections. The discussions then became heated, Chang Tso-lin and the Premier both talking of leaving the conference.

Calmness prevailed yesterday afternoon, but the atmosphere is still electric. It appears that while the question of disbandment was discussed on the one hand, expeditions calling for large funds which are not available were contemplated on the other. The appointment of a new Minister of Finance will not alter the financial position and it remains to be seen whether the present ruling group will abandon its financially impossible schemes or wind up the conference.

Meanwhile, what is true to-day may be untrue to-morrow and the only real probability is the compromise which averted the disruption of the conference on Thursday.

unpleasant fact made the foreign dealers force transactions to a cash basis, instead of continuing the time-bargain method hitherto practised. Political affairs in Siberia continued to be uncertain and unrestful, and together with the difficulties connected with transportation on the Chinese-Eastern Railway, made an impossibility of trade with Siberia both at Harbin and Vladivostok.

To summarise the whole position, the heavy fall in general prices, the depression in business circles and the financial uncertainty the whole world over have exercised their natural effect upon our foreign trade, which underwent a notable decrease, with the inevitable result that some of our clients were among the traders who suffered. Nevertheless, I am happy to be able to state that by the prudent conduct of our experienced managers and staffs the Bank has obtained a substantially good result, and ample funds have been added to our reserves.

In conclusion, I have to report that the whole of the Bank's capital is now paid up.

THE BANK'S REPORT.

The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, ended December 31st, 1920, including ¥4,444,849 brought forward from last account, amounted to ¥1,138,830,149 from which the sum of ¥1,253,301,174 was deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of ¥1,335,537,974 for appropriation. The Directors proposed that ¥3,000,000 be added to the reserve fund, and recommended a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. The balance, ¥4,852,374 was carried forward to the credit of next account.

DEATH OF MR. W. S. JACKSON OF SHANGHAI.

It was with the very greatest regret that Shanghai learnt on Saturday, May 7th, of the death of one of its leading business men and certainly one of its most popular residents—Mr. William Sanford Jackson, the general manager of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. Mrs. Jackson died on New Year's Day and shortly after that Mr. Jackson made arrangements for a holiday at Home. His plans were interfered with by an attack of appendicitis in the last week of April, for which he was operated on at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home. The operation appeared successful, the *N.Y.C. Daily News* says, and no complications were anticipated. Most unfortunately, however, gangrene supervened and Mr. Jackson rapidly became so ill that the worst was feared. Then, last week, he rallied and his medical attendants announced that, if he could maintain his then condition for 24 hours, he would have a good chance of recovery. Again hopes were not realized, for Mr. Jackson's condition became worse and he died at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, just as another memorable chapter of the sport he loved best was concluding and one in which he had a particular personal interest.

The day's racing had done too far for the Stewards to call a halt out of respect for their popular former Chairman, which they certainly would have done had it been possible and had he not requested them to "carry on." But the receipt of the news at the Race Course caused a deep gloom to settle over the throng in the paddocks and took all the interest out of the racing.

A MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.

Residents of Shanghai—of all China, indeed—will not need to be told how successful Mr. Jackson had been as a man of business. It was his ability, and shrewdness, almost alone, that built up the great and prosperous firm over which he presided. Rather was he known to all as one of the kindest-hearted of men, one who looked for friends and did not make enemies. Charitable great or small found an earnest advocate in Mr. Jackson at any time and no one can record his innumerable individual acts of thoughtfulness and generosity.

Beyond military age himself, Mr. Jackson could not go home to serve during the war, but he took a leading part in Shanghai as a leader in war charities. The men of the Yangtze patrol knew well to whom they are mainly indebted for the comforts of the Union Jack Club. We could not say for certain whether the club was actually Mr. Jackson's idea, but he had most to do with its organization and, once it was definitely established, he never forgot it and took good care that it should be maintained in a manner well worthy of the Service it was designed to benefit. What the sailors thought was amply proven recently when they presented Mr. Jackson, for the Race Club, with a magnificent clock.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. Jackson was 64 years of age. He came from London in 1885, in the employ of Messrs. Russell & Co., at that time insurance and managers of the Yangtze Insurance Association. Ten years later, the firm went into liquidation and Mr. Jackson then became secretary to the Association. His strenuous and successful work in building up the firm to what it now is was rewarded in 1916 with promotion to general manager, which office he held at the time of his death, though it was understood that, after the holiday he proposed making at Home for the purpose of seeing his son, William Athol, who is at school in England, he intended to retire.

Great as were his responsibilities with his own firm, Mr. Jackson still found time, to assist other concerns and he was a highly valued associate and advisor on the boards of many a public company, the China Import and Export Company, Ltd., and several rubber companies. For instance, whilst he was a member of committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and had aided the Settlement as Land Commissioner. Clubs, too, of course, sought his help in their management, he had also at various times presided over the Shanghai Club, the Country Club and others.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Marconi International Maritime Communication Company have issued the following circular to their operators and shipmasters, are earnestly requested to co-operate. Operators employed on board ships trading to the Far East will note that arrangements have been made to transmit from the Cape d'Aguilar (Hong-kong) Radiotelegraph Station to ships at sea a summary of meteorological conditions and weather forecasts. In return ships will forward meteorological observations through the Cape d'Aguilar Station to the Royal Observatory, Hong-kong.

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES

are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—ADVT.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE RATES QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR—I had intended at the Public Meeting yesterday, to point out why it was thought necessary to proceed by way of Public Meeting instead of by Public Petition.

The reason was that, as the proposed increase of rates is to take effect on the 1st July, the adoption of a speedy method of procedure was essential.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this explanation, I am, yours faithfully,

H. K. POLLOCK.

Prince's Buildings,
May, 12th, 1921.THE GOVERNOR'S TRIP.
CHINESE RUMOURS.

An incredible amount of nonsense is appearing in the Chinese papers at Canton relating to the visit of H.E. the Governor of Hongkong to Peking. One report is that it is connected with a proposal to exchange Weihaiwei for Whampoa; another is that the trip to Peking was taken "in the interest of the British Syndicate headed by Major Cassell, and in connection with the Cassell Coal Mining Contract." The *Canton Times* purporting to quote the statements in the vernacular press says: Under a clause in that document, it is necessary for the British Syndicate to obtain the approval of the Peking Government before the terms of the contract can come into effect. It is known that Major Cassell failed to get this approval when he went up to Peking last year, Governor Stibbs, so the Chinese believe, has now offered Hui Shih-chang a *quid pro quo* for his official sanction to this outrageous agreement. In exchange for Peking's approval, the Hongkong Government is reported to have agreed to recognize the paper unification mandate. So far as Hongkong is concerned, this arrangement would result in outlawing the present Cantonese leaders and would give direct British aid and assistance to the Kwangsi militarists in their fight to return to Kwangtung.

Another rumour is to the effect that the British Government has decided to return Weihaiwei to China on condition that the Hongkong Government will be permitted to extend its boundary up to Shek-ung and Whampoa shall be brought under British jurisdiction. It is maintained by those who accept this report, that Hongkong does not want Whampoa developed into a port for this would seriously affect the trade and commerce of Hongkong.

Still another rumour which has been spread in a vain endeavour to explain Governor Stibbs' trip north, attributes it to British concern for the construction of the long proposed loop which would connect the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the Yueh-han Railway. The British authorities are willing, (so goes the rumour) to finance this project and also undertake the construction of the Yueh-han line from Shikung to Hankow.

Others are still deeper political significance in this much advertised trip. They contend that Great Britain and Japan have come to an agreement regarding their respective spheres of influence in China. Notwithstanding the opposition of America and some of the Dominions, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be renewed. Great Britain, therefore, agrees to give Japan a free hand north of the Yangtze; while Japan will support British pretensions in South China.

There are other rumours too numerous to mention. These vary in range, from the perfectly innocent desire on the part of Governor Stibbs to escape the heat of Hongkong, to the preposterous claim that Hongkong has aggressive designs for the seizure of the whole of Kwangtung.

Our contemporary, after quoting these tales says:—

The *Canton Times* does not swallow any of these rumours. We are as much in the dark about this matter as our Hongkong contemporaries profess to be. Some of these rumours are receiving wide credence among the Chinese of Canton and Hongkong. We do not hesitate to say, we believe Governor Stibbs' visit to Hui Shih-chung has some important political significance; but if pressed for the concrete evidence upon which we base our belief, we could not give any. Call it intuition, deduction, or political sagacity, if you will, there is something which convulses us that secret diplomacy is going on. Furthermore, we believe Kwangtung is involved in the negotiations. Whatever it may be, the Cantonese leaders must be on their guard. Recent official proclamations issued by the Hongkong authorities are proof positive that Hongkong officials are hostile to the present Canton Government.

[The inference we draw from this catalogue of rumours is that there is some official propaganda in Canton to create a hostile feeling against the Government of Hongkong in revenge for the action taken to prevent political demonstrations here on the occasion of the recent jamboree at Canton.—E.H.D.P.]

The day after the China Mail steamer *Nile* had left Yokohama for San Francisco, the ship reported by wireless that Mr. Frank Myers, a cabin passenger, could not be found on board. Mr. Myers embarked on the vessel at Shanghai, and was bound for San Francisco. He held the post of district accountant, Chinese Postal Administration of Hupoh province, stationed at Hankow, and was going on a year's leave to his home in Missouri.

BASKET-BALL ASSOCIATION.
DISTRIBUTION OF LEAGUE TROPHIES.

Basket-ball is a winter game—so the spectators were told at an exhibition match at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday. However, to demonstrate the nature of the game, the Moslem Club team, winners of the Basket-ball League, met the "Rest of the League" in a vigorous and well contested match, prior to the distribution, by Mrs. Severn, of the League trophies won during the past season. The half-time score was 14 all, the "Rest" being somewhat the stronger team. They proved winners by 29 to 21.

Afterwards, Dr. N. Tesdale Mackintosh, as President of the Hongkong Basket-ball Association, welcomed Mrs. Severn and spoke of the great interest Mr. Severn took in Basket-ball in the Colony. He recalled that the Association was officially formed at the beginning of this year and had arranged for three Leagues. The Open League organised no less than 28 matches, eight teams taking part:—The Moslem Club, the University, the Indian Recreation Club, Queen's College, the South China Recreation Club, and three teams from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The shield for this League was presented by the American community and, last year, was won by them. The Americans, unfortunately, had not been able to enter a team for this year, but it was hoped they would be in the field next year. The shield was won by the Moslem Club, which went right through the season undefeated, winning all the seven matches on their schedule. The Chinese Y.M.C.A. was a good second, losing only once to the winners.

In the Students' League, open to all schools and educational institutions, seven teams entered—two from the University, two from St. Paul's, one from Queen's, one from Ying Wah and one from the Y.M.C.A. students' hostel. It was a matter for regret that more schools did not take advantage of the game of basket-ball, and of the League. Dr. Mackintosh said that it had recently been his duty to inspect a great number of schools of different kinds, in the Colony and he had been impressed with the fact that athletics were confined to a few schools—which excelled in that side of life. Other schools gave no excuses that they had no ground available, and consequently no games were organised. It would have been noticed, in the exhibition game just given, how very small was the extent of ground necessary, and how very inexpensive the equipment, for the game of basket-ball. If there were any school which could not obtain even that small amount of ground, Dr. Mackintosh suggested that it should make arrangements with the Y.M.C.A. or the University for the loan of a basket-ball ground, so many times a week. The shield for the Students' League was won by St. Paul's College, which equalised with the University and, in the deciding match, put up a great fight in which they converted a score of 14 to 5 against 14 to 13 in their favour. (Applause.)

In the Small Boys' League there were only three entries and victory fell to Queen's College. Dr. Mackintosh concluded by thanking the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Wong Tin Sik, the treasurer, Mr. W. L. McPherson, and others who had organised the League.

Mrs. Severn then distributed the trophies and was enthusiastically cheered at the conclusion. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn thanked the assembly on her behalf and acknowledged Dr. Mackintosh's references to his own interest in basket-ball. Mr. Severn concluded by calling for cheers for the President of the Association and those associated with him and these were very heartily given.

LEAGUE TABLES:
The following are the tables of the matches played in the Basket-ball League during the past season:—

| OPEN LEAGUE. | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----|----|------|
| | P. | W. | L. | PTS. |
| Moslem | 7 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| Chinese Y.M.C.A. | 7 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| Chinese Y.M.C.A. Jr. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| Chinese Y.M.C.A. | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Res. | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| I.R.C. | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| University | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Queen's College | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| South China R.C. | Withdrawn. | | | |

| STUDENTS' LEAGUE. | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|------|
| | P. | W. | L. | PTS. |
| St. Paul's College | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| University | 6 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Queen's College | 6 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Chinese Y.M.C.A. | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Hostel | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Ying Wah School | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| St. Paul's Res. | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| University | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

The death is announced in Shanghai of Mr. Maria Rosario Auna dos Remedios de Souza after an illness of two years. Mrs. de Souza was born in the Philippines 43 years ago, being the daughter of a wealthy rice merchant in the days of Spanish control in the Islands. She went with her parents to Hongkong when she was eight years old and there married Mr. Souza. The family moved to Shanghai about two years ago.

IN BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES.

CHINESE EMPLOYEES AT THE POLICE COURT.

Two curious cases illustrating Chinese business methods were heard at the Magistrate's court yesterday.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, a butcher's *fuki* was charged with obtaining \$40 by false pretences.

The story, as related by Mr. Mason, who represented the complainant, appeared to be a common one, but the case proved to have unusual features. Mr. Mason said that the defendant was accused of collecting money for his employer and pocketing the proceeds. Discovery was made because a debtor, whom the defendant pressed for payment, came to the master (the complainant) and pleaded for time to pay. "But," said the butcher, "I have not been pressing you." It was then arranged that the debtor should pay the defendant, using marked notes. The defendant was arrested with the notes in his possession. The defendant's case was that he had been in the habit of carrying on business on his own account at the same time that he worked for the complainant. As Mr. Mason put it, he was doing a roaring trade on his master's premises. The document on which the money was collected showed that the sum was due to him, personally, for meat supplied. Furthermore, no entry of the debt appeared in the employer's book.

The case was dismissed, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for the defendant, asked for the return of the \$40. The Magistrate held, however, that the money was not *bona fide* intended to be paid in settlement of a debt due from the debtor to the defendant, and refused the request.

SHOPWALKER AND IMITATION PEARLS.

In Mr. Lindell's court, a shopwalker named Chan Yau Wai, aged 17, employed in the Sun Company, was in trouble in connection with business dealings on his own account. He was charged that he, being the bailee of a case containing \$1,000 worth of imitation pearls, a tortoiseshell toilet set, and some mirrors, did fraudulently convert the same to his own use.

The complainant, S. Matsui, imitation pearl dealer, of 23, Canton Road, Kowloon, said the defendant promised to get business for him and met him at the Sincere Co.'s store to introduce him to buyers. Defendant took him to the Wing On Company and when he complained of the heaviness of the bag he was carrying, took it from him and ran away. The defendant cross-examined with considerable readiness and skill. His questions indicated a dispute with the complainant as to commission on the introduction. The complainant said he did not agree to pay 20 per cent.; "he thought it was 5 per cent." He denied that he gave the defendant the case with the remark, "There are 1,000 pearls left over; will you take them round and sell them?" The defendant said that was the fact, and that afterwards he missed the complainant on one of the floors of the Wing On Store.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day, for the defendant to bring witnesses from the Sun Co., or one of the other stores, which he and the complainant visited. At the same time, Mr. Lindell told the defendant he would have some difficulty in explaining how he came to take the case on board the *Kwong Tung*, bound for Canton, but he would be able to think that over in the next twenty-four hours.

CHINESE GIRLS STABBED.

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Two Chinese girls were stabbed on Wednesday night, one in Yaumati and one in Kennedy Town. In Yaumati, a girl was stabbed by her lover. The police found the girl in a dying condition lying in a pool of blood on the ground floor of No. 443, Reclamation Street. Mr. King, Captain Superintendent of Police, arrived in time to take the girl's statement as to what happened and her description of her assailant. A couple of minutes later she expired.

While the girl's remains were being removed to the mortuary, a Chinese detective noticed a suspicious movement under a bed, and on lifting the boarding, found the alleged murderer crouching underneath.

When charged before Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday morning, the man coolly admitted the crime. He was remanded until Thursday next.

A Chinese girl was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, on Wednesday evening, from a house in Belcher Street, Kennedy Town, suffering from stab wounds in the left shoulder and the small of the back, alleged to have been inflicted by two men who have not been found at present. Some time after the men had left the house the girl was discovered in her room lying unconscious. The police were called in and descriptions of the girl's assailants were obtained from her. She was so weak from loss of blood that her life is despaired of, and Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday morning took her dying deposition.

For failing to notify her aunt of her marriage a young bride in Pootung was beaten to death by the former, states the Chinese press. The aunt is now under arrest.

CHAIR COOLIES GIVE TROUBLE.

ONE FINED FOR INSOLENCE IN COURT.

At the Magistrate's court before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday, Mr. Clifford Edgcombe charged two chair coolies in his employ with refusing to obey orders.

Mr. Edgcombe said that the coolies had been told to wait for him when he arrived at the Peak from work at the office. They were in a fit of bad temper, and vented it on their master in a peculiar way. They jolted him in the chair with such consistent force that he was obliged to protest, a proceeding of which they took no notice. One of them took no pains to conceal his antipathy, and when only half-way home they put their master down, and refused to proceed. Mr. Edgcombe had to walk the rest of the way, and on arrival at his residence he communicated with the Police and had the coolies arrested. On other occasions the coolies had frightened Mrs. Edgcombe.

In reply to the Magistrate one of the defendants alleged that his master was intoxicated, a statement which was denied by Mr. Edgcombe. This defendant's demeanour in court was such that the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, this including a penalty for being insolent in court. The other defendant was fined \$5.

LAUNCH FAILS TO STOP.

FIRED ON BY THE POLICE.

The master of the steam launch *Kwong Kwo* was prosecuted yesterday at the Marine Court, before Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N., Harbour Master, for failing to stop his launch when called upon to do so by a Police officer on the 6th inst.

Sergeant Carey stated that at 1.15 a.m. on May 6th he was on duty off Green Island and saw defendant's launch coming in. He approached her but she seemed to avoid him. He chased her towards the east end and blew four blasts. She blew three more sets of four blasts and she still failed to stop. He then fired three rounds from his Winchester. The coxswain then took about two minutes to come alongside. The weather was fine with no wind and it was quite calm. The launch was doing regular trips up the river.

The defendant said he came from Canton that night and did not see the Police launch. He altered his course because of the current.

The Harbour Master found the charge proved against the defendant and fined him \$25, or one month's hard labour.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

IMPRISONMENT AND \$5,000 FINE.

Two Chinese were charged, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Willis, of No. 7, Police Station, with the unlawful possession of 938 taels of prepared non-Government opium, and 120 taels of raw opium.

The first man admitted ownership but Mr. R. E. Webster, who appeared for the second man, said his client denied all knowledge of the matter. Mr. Webster said that both men lived on the same floor, but his client, a fishmonger, went to work early in the morning and returned home late at night and did not know what happened during his absence.

After hearing the evidence the Magistrate discharged the second man and sentenced the first to six months' hard labour, \$5,000 fine, or, in default, a further six months.

N.Y.K. FARES VIA SUEZ.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided, from August next to raise its fares by the first-class vessels on the Suez route. These vessels are the *Kiama*, *Atsuta*, *Kama*, *Mishima*, and *Kiaku*. By the smaller steamers the fares will remain at present rates. We give below the present rates and the new rates from Hongkong:—

| | Present Rates. | | New Rates. | |
|--------------|----------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | 1st Cl. | 2nd Cl. | 1st Cl. | 2nd Cl. |
| To Singapore | 140 | 92 | 150 | 130 |
| To Cebu | 300 | 215 | 350 | 235 |
| To Manila | 360 | 260 | 420 | 285 |
| To London | 940 | 650 | 1,000 | 670 |

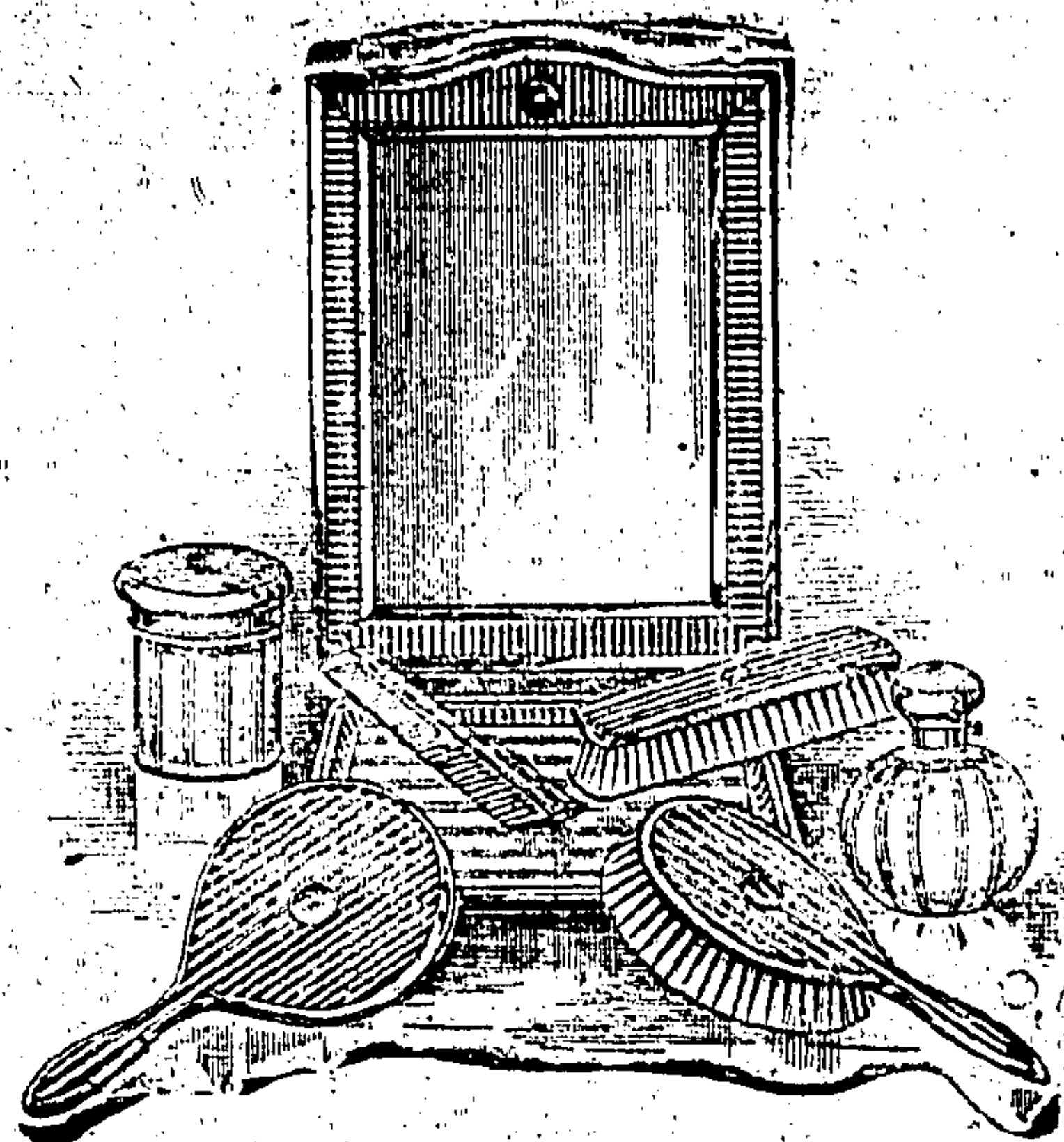
On Wednesday, a Chinese entered a shop in Queen's Road Central and purchased seven dozen cotton singlets. When told that the singlets cost \$150, he said that he had not brought enough money, and asked that a *fuki* be allowed to accompany him with the singlets to a house in Wing Lok Street and there to collect the money. The shop assistant carrying the purchase followed the man through several lanes until suddenly two or three men snatched the bundle and ran away. The pseudo-customer also made off.

We learn from the "Church Notes" in the *N.Y. Daily News* that the Right Rev. Bishop Bannister, D.D., has informed the Archbishop of Canterbury of his desire to retire at the end of this year. Bishop Bannister has been a missionary in China for 41 years. He worked under the C.M.S. in Fuzhou from 1880 to 1887, the chief activities being in the district of Kien and in the Divinity School at Foochow. It was largely owing to his exertions and valuable assistance that H.M. Consul at Foochow was able to bring to justice the Kucheng murderers. It will be remembered that the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Stewart, two of their children, and six ladies lost their lives in that massacre. In 1897 Mr. Bannister became Secretary of the C.M.S. in Hongkong, and in 1902 Archdeacon. In 1907 the new Diocese was constituted on St. Andrew's Day. The Bishop speaks Fuzhinese, Cantonese and Mandarin.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS

STERLING SILVER OF PRINCE'S PLATE

ENGLISH SILVERWARE



FROM

MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd.

DISTINCTIVE
DESIGNS

AT

INSPECTION
INVITED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO'S.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTFITS.
DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.
ENGINEER'S TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE.
HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES.
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MINNIE'S NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.
HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

97

POPULAR SHEET
MUSIC

SWANEE

GOOD-BYE

IDLING.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.,

16, Des Voeux Road Central.

94

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

—101—

COOL
AND
COMFORTABLESUMMER
IS OUR
UNDERWEAR.

Our underwear has been very carefully selected and comprises some beautifully soft non-irritating garments; the special weaves are not only porous, and consequently cool, but absorbent.

AGENTS FOR THE

"AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.

97

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB
BATHING SEASON, 1921.

A LIMITED LIST for BATHING MEMBERS is now up. Applications for membership should be sent to the undersigned.
The Subscription which is \$15 for the Season includes the applicant, his wife and family. Male members of the family over 16 years of age are not included.
Visiting Residents introduced by Bathing Members will have to pay a House fee of \$2.00 per visit.
H. S. ROUSE,
Hon. Sec., Swimming Section,
c/o P. W. Dept. [931]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SEIDZUOKA MARU."

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.
Goods not cleared by May 10th, 1921, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, May 12th, 1921. [932]

FOR SALE

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.
Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of Daily Press Office. [933]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on FRIDAY,
the 20th May, 1921, at 10.30 A.M., at Royal Army Service Corps Pier,
W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length ... 85 feet.
Beam ... 12 inches.
Depth ... 10 feet.
Displacement Tonnage ... 170 Tons.
Engine ... Cor's Palmouth.
Horse Power ... 350 H.P.
Knots 10. Working Pressure per square inch 150 lbs.
Built at Palmouth.
Materials of Construction, Wood to water line, Iron Plated.
Approximate Carrying Capacity, 25 Tons or 100 Passengers.
As she now lies.
A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at these offices.
The vessel will be open to inspection from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive between hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Permits for inspecting will be issued on Application at the Auctioneers.
Ship may not be viewed without permit.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government. [912]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

Consignment of Smoked Fish direct from the

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

Fillets
Haddocks
Kippers

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1921

55th ANNUAL EDITION containing

1,600 PAGES! 14 MAPS!!

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price ... \$12

Abridged Edition ... \$6

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1921.
Hongkong, May 11th, 1921. [924]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

WHIT MONDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purposes till Noon on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely Closed on that day.
N. L. SMITH, Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 11th, 1921. [935]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY—WHIT MONDAY.

A DINNER DANCE will be held on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921. [916]

EX-SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

AT a MEETING convened by H.E. TAN, GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., in the R.A. Theatre, Hongkong, at 5.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, April 21st, 1921, it was unanimously decided to form an Ex-Service Association in Hongkong and China under the title of—

"THE BRITISH LEGION".

HONGKONG & CHINA BRANCH.

which, it is hoped, all Ex-Service Men or Women, of whatever rank, will join.
A pamphlet setting out the objects of the Legion and forms of application for Membership and Associate Membership may be had on application to the
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
"BRITISH LEGION,"
14, Pedder Street,
Hongkong. [923]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1921, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 19th May, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [937]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [897]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [903]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [904]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [905]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Borneo P. O. AD. AP. AW. BP. BG.
BR. BV. KI LM. LE. LT. 50.

TWO LET.—GROUND FLOOR No. 17, Ashley Road, Kowloon. From 1st June. Apply within. 61

FOR SALE ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND in Jordan Road, Kowloon, suitable for building flats. For plan and other particulars apply to Box LT. c/o Daily Press Office. 65

WANTED.

WANTED immediately, or in the Autumn, a EUROPEAN GOVERNESS for a girl of 11. Apply giving full particulars to, Mrs. R. A. MAY, c/o Customs, Chinkiang. [918]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 3, "VICTORIA VIEW" Middle Road, Kowloon Point. Apply to—
U. RUMJAHN,
10, Des Voeux Road, Central. [917]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution:—

1.—That the Directors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorised capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$25 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of 270 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

1st. Instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of July, 1921.
2nd. and final instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund. For The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEVEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. [907]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

of the Far East.



Popularity maintained

by its

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

MOODIE.—At Shanghai, on May 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Moodie, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Dr. JAUBIAS.—At Shanghai, on May 6th, R. ALBIN DE JAUBIAS to LYDIA ANTIPKIO.

DEATHS.

Dr. SOUZA.—At Shanghai, on May 8th, Mrs. MARIA ROZARIO AURA DOS REMEDIOS DE SOUZA, aged 43 years, beloved wife of R. M. de Souza and mother of three sons resident in Hongkong and one daughter resident in Shanghai.

JACKSON.—At Shanghai, on May 7th, WILLIAM SANFORD JACKSON, aged 64 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 13th, 1921.

THE TAXPAYERS' PROTEST.

When the Legislative Council some few weeks ago passed the resolution to increase the rates from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent. we promptly denounced this method of raising revenue as inequitable, oppressive to a large section of the community who could ill bear the higher rentals which this would entail, and as in the result likely to prove highly injurious to the trade and prosperity of the Colony. That we correctly interpreted public opinion on the question was evidenced by the public meeting held in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday evening, when something like three hundred persons representing all sections of the community attended to register a public protest against the increased rates. There are, no doubt, among the wealthier classes of the community many who are prepared to acquiesce in this increase lest the Government should be forced to seek other means of raising revenue which would dip more deeply into their capacious pockets, and on the other hand there are others who sympathise with the protest but would not take the trouble to attend a public meeting simply from the feeling of utter helplessness which the very nature of the Colony's Constitution engenders—a point which

was emphasised by Mr. McGUIROD when he asked: "What are you going to do about it? What can you do?" The large attendance, at any rate, showed that, in spite of the fact that it looks like "kicking against the pricks" to protest against the acts of a non-representative Government with an official majority, there nevertheless prevails a conviction that a public protest against an impost which is manifestly unduly burdensome to nine-tenths of the community and likely to prove very injurious to the trade and prosperity of the Colony may yet receive at the hands of the Government the consideration it deserves. There is only too much reason to fear that prior to the adoption of the proposal the Government gave more thought to the facilities which exist for the collection of the tax than to its probable effect on the general welfare of the Colony. There is no need for us at this stage to repeat the arguments against this method of raising revenue. They were covered by our earlier comments on the subject and again effectively presented by the representative spokesmen of various sections of the community who addressed the public meeting, though when the effects on particular sections of the community are stated there is perhaps some failure to emphasise adequately the general effect of such an impost, which is the strongest argument against it. Captain WHEELER, referred to it when he said "the mischief extends down through all classes of the community to the Chinese workman whose willing and cheerful labour, obtainable at a moderate rate, is one of the important assets of the Colony." It must be borne in mind that this labour is, at the lowest computation, reckoned to be already 30 per cent. dearer in Hongkong than in Canton. Increased rates, as we have repeatedly emphasised, entail increased rentals, and this in turn leads to demands for higher wages, and in the end this falls upon the trade of the Colony in the form of increased labour costs which endanger the basis of our prosperity. The merchant in these days of unparalleled depression in trade has not merely to consider the effect of the increased impost on his office and godown rent bills, but on the cost of the handling of his merchandise, for such taxation entails a general increase in the cost of living which will certainly be found to exceed largely the percentage of increase in the tax. We can but hope that the possibilities of revenue from other sources which have been suggested since the Government's decision was taken, may enable the Government to see its way clear to grant the petition of the public meeting for the rescission of the resolution before it is due to come into force.

was emphasised by Mr. McGUIROD when he asked: "What are you going to do about it? What can you do?" The large attendance, at any rate, showed that, in spite of the fact that it looks like "kicking against the pricks" to protest against the acts of a non-representative Government with an official majority, there nevertheless prevails a conviction that a public protest against an impost which is manifestly unduly burdensome to nine-tenths of the community and likely to prove very injurious to the trade and prosperity of the Colony may yet receive at the hands of the Government the consideration it deserves. There is only too much reason to fear that prior to the adoption of the proposal the Government gave more thought to the facilities which exist for the collection of the tax than to its probable effect on the general welfare of the Colony. There is no need for us at this stage to repeat the arguments against this method of raising revenue. They were covered by our earlier comments on the subject and again effectively presented by the representative spokesmen of various sections of the community who addressed the public meeting, though when the effects on particular sections of the community are stated there is perhaps some failure to emphasise adequately the general effect of such an impost, which is the strongest argument against it. Captain WHEELER, referred to it when he said "the mischief extends down through all classes of the community to the Chinese workman whose willing and cheerful labour, obtainable at a moderate rate, is one of the important assets of the Colony." It must be borne in mind that this labour is, at the lowest computation, reckoned to be already 30 per cent. dearer in Hongkong than in Canton. Increased rates, as we have repeatedly emphasised, entail increased rentals, and this in turn leads to demands for higher wages, and in the end this falls upon the trade of the Colony in the form of increased labour costs which endanger the basis of our prosperity. The merchant in these days of unparalleled depression in trade has not merely to consider the effect of the increased impost on his office and godown rent bills, but on the cost of the handling of his merchandise, for such taxation entails a general increase in the cost of living which will certainly be found to exceed largely the percentage of increase in the tax. We can but hope that the possibilities of revenue from other sources which have been suggested since the Government's decision was taken, may enable the Government to see its way clear to grant the petition of the public meeting for the rescission of the resolution before it is due to come into force.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM QUESTION.

Tax Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, on Wednesday, with the sympathy and support of a large number of residents who are not members of the Association but manifested their interest in the subject by being present at the meeting, re-iterated in a series of three resolutions their demand for a reform of the Constitution of the Colony, and resolved that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons. It is an unusual course to take, but it has been taken twice before in the history of the Colony's struggle for a more democratic constitution; with some effect, and as we have said before, we are driven to this course now by what seems a contemptuous disregard of communications on the subject made to successive Secretaries of State through the customary channels. In this democratic age a constitution which denies to three-fourths of the European population such a voice in the public affairs of the Colony as they would get in any city, town or hamlet at home is a manifest anachronism, and we believe that the case for reform can be presented in the petition in such a way as to make an effective appeal to the democratic sense of the members of the House of Commons.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, on Wednesday, with the sympathy and support of a large number of residents who are not members of the Association but manifested their interest in the subject by being present at the meeting, re-iterated in a series of three resolutions their demand for a reform of the Constitution of the Colony, and resolved that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons. It is an unusual course to take, but it has been taken twice before in the history of the Colony's struggle for a more democratic constitution; with some effect, and as we have said before, we are driven to this course now by what seems a contemptuous disregard of communications on the subject made to successive Secretaries of State through the customary channels. In this democratic age a constitution which denies to three-fourths of the European population such a voice in the public affairs of the Colony as they would get in any city, town or hamlet at home is a manifest anachronism, and we believe that the case for reform can be presented in the petition in such a way as to make an effective appeal to the democratic sense of the members of the House of Commons.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, on Wednesday, with the sympathy and support of a large number of residents who are not members of the Association but manifested their interest in the subject by being present at the meeting, re-iterated in a series of three resolutions their demand for a reform of the Constitution of the Colony, and resolved that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons. It is an unusual course to take, but it has been taken twice before in the history of the Colony's struggle for a more democratic constitution; with some effect, and as we have said before, we are driven to this course now by what seems a contemptuous disregard of communications on the subject made to successive Secretaries of State through the customary channels. In this democratic age a constitution which denies to three-fourths of the European population such a voice in the public affairs of the Colony as they would get in any city, town or hamlet at home is a manifest anachronism, and we believe that the case for reform can be presented in the petition in such a way as to make an effective appeal to the democratic sense of the members of the House of Commons.

reason whatever for its refusal to concede to residents in the Colony the elementary rights and privileges of citizenship at home.

It was perhaps a little unfortunate that there was a tendency at the meeting to over-emphasise the fact that the Legislative Council discharges municipal duties. That fact has been clearly recognised by Secretaries of State, notably by Lord Ripon and the Rt. Hon. JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, in their dispatches on the subject of Constitutional Reform, but it was rather overstating the case to say, as Mr. ALABASTER said, that the Council is a municipal council "and nothing else," and that it "has not all the powers of some of the Municipal Councils at home or in Shanghai." The Legislative Council of Hongkong is certainly something more than a Municipal Council. It exercises powers of legislation which belong to no Municipal Council at home, and we may point out that if the Council cannot alter the emoluments of its own servants or dismiss them without prior authority from home, they are nowise different in this respect from Municipal Councils at home, as these are subject to supervision in such matters by the Local Government Board. The Municipal Council in Shanghai stands on quite a different footing. Shanghai, for municipal purposes, is virtually a republic. The Council there is on a footing of greater independence than any Municipal Council at home, and it does exercise full control over its own servants, but there are still many things it cannot do without the prior approval of the Consular Body.

However, this is a detail which does not affect the main contention. Whether the Legislative Council exercises municipal or legislative functions in restricted territorial jurisdiction the right of all intelligent citizens to a voice in the government of the territory in which they reside should be conceded, as it is conceded everywhere throughout the Empire except in a few of the Crown Colonies, of which Hongkong happens to be one. We believe that if the whole case for such a limited measure of constitutional reform as the Constitutional Reform Association has adumbrated were to receive the careful consideration of the Secretary of State it would be conceded; and if, as we believe, circumstances have prevented Mr. CHURCHILL from giving an adequate share of his personal attention to the subject hitherto, we trust that it may be engaged through the influence of the coming petition to the House of Commons.

Sir Ellis Kudoorje and Mr. H. P. White returned to the Colony from Shanghai yesterday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 30th, amounted to 98,333 tons, and the sales during the period to 65,097 tons.

Mr. A. G. Stephen, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, prolonged his stay in Shanghai until Saturday last, in view of the number of matters locally claiming his attention.

H.E. the Governor returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Japan*, yesterday. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain Warner (his Private Secretary), and Mr. D. Burlingham, A.D.C.

The Radio for the late Mr. Vanstone's piano and gramophone resulted as follows:—1st prize, Piano, C Sterling ticket 200; 2nd prize, Gramophone and 50 Records, W. Ward, ticket 201.

We read in a Shanghai paper that something new under the sun will take place in Shanghai on 1st June, when five hundred Chinese girls participate in the Far Eastern Championship Games to be held in Hongkong Park.

For the four days of the Shanghai Race Meeting, Mr. Orkan headed the list of Jockeys with 8 starts, 4 seconds and 1 third to his credit. Mr. Hill came second with 5 starts, 5 seconds and 9 thirds. Mr. Johnston came third with 5 starts, 5 seconds and 3 thirds. Mr. Knoll was fourth.

At Shanghai last week the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers Association, the Chinese Bankers Association and the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association were the joint hosts, at a banquet given at the Chamber of Commerce, North Hunan Road, to a number of distinguished British guests. The company included Sir Balfour Astor, Sir Edward Stubbs, Vice-Admiral Sir A. Duff, General Kirkpatrick, Sir Everard Fraser, Messrs. H. Fox, A. G. Stephen, G. H. Stitt, E. F. Mackay, F. Johnston, A. Brooks Smith, C. O. Nish (who presided), Han Yuan (Commissioner for Foreign Affairs), Chang Nieh-yuen, Y. S. Zia, Sung Hang-chang, K. P. Chau, Chin Jun-chin, C. T. Sin, Chao Chin, Ching Yaw and Yung Chun.

Mr. Stephen, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, speaking at a Chinese banquet given at Shanghai in honour of several distinguished British visitors to the port, said that he very strongly endorsed the plea for the co-operation of foreign bankers and he urged other foreign bankers urgently to consider it. They might as well try to sweep back the Yangtze with a broom as endeavour to fuse Chinese banking influence by refusing co-operation. All banks in Hongkong were on an equal footing and he thought they should be in Shanghai also, where there was more necessity for co-operation. The refusal to admit Chinese banks to the Foreign Exchange Bank Association was the main reason why foreigners were not allowed to have anything to do with the Shanghai Mint.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANTI-DUMPING BILL.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE IN VIEW.

LONDON, May 12th.

In the House of Commons, the second fiscal resolution was carried by 118 votes to 37, the debate continuing until 5 o'clock in the morning.

The resolution deals with dumping. Its effect endeavoured to secure exemption in regard to articles manufactured in the Dominions and the Colonies.

Sir Lloyd George emphasised the fact that the Empire was not being neglected, and pointed out that the Key Industries Bill would not only give Imperial Preference, but exclude from all duty these manufactures within the Empire. It was impossible to make exceptions as regards dumping, because otherwise the United States could, then, dump through Canada. Every Dominion, which had passed anti-dumping legislation, had followed the lines of the proposed resolution.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIRST FISCAL RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons the first of the fiscal resolutions, providing for a Customs duty of 33 1/3 per cent. on the value of certain specified articles, was carried by 236 votes against 73.

The House proceeded to debate the second resolution dealing with dumping and countries with depreciated exchange.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR. DIFFICULTIES OF THE GREEKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11th.

At a meeting of the Allied High Commissioners, Admirals and Generals, it was decided to proclaim the neutrality of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in the Greco-Turkish struggle. The Greeks are accordingly unable to use Constantinople as a base, and will be invited to reduce their troops there to a minimum. They will, also, be required to withdraw warships to outside the three-mile limit. The Greeks are, thus, reduced to supplying the Bosphorus and Dardanelles solely from Rodosto.

UPPER SILESIA OUTLOOK. GERMAN FORCE PREPARES FOR ACTION.

LONDON, May 11th.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the Polish insurgents in Silesia number 60,000. Besides the Pless and Rybnik districts, they are established in Lublitz and Rosenberg. A report that a German force of some thousands, including deserters from the Reichswehr, are assembling near Rosenberg is regarded as a serious development.

It is recognised that the Germans have hitherto shown the greatest self-restraint, but the good impression of their attitude made in authoritative British circles will be neutralised by an attempt to appeal to force.

The most serious view is taken of the attitude of the Warsaw Government over recent happenings, strengthening the conviction that the extreme gravity of the position is imperfectly appreciated at Warsaw.

ALLIED DISSENSIONS.

LATER.

A serious feature of the Silesian result is the possibility of Allied dissensions. There is little doubt that Korf's adventure was planned and carried out under the blessing, if not with the connivance, of the Polish Government, which was disappointed at the result of the plebiscite and feared a partition which would give Germany a fair share of the coalfields. There is already talk of resignations of the Italian and British members of the Plebiscite Commission, owing to the attitude of the French troops, who received the insurgents in friendly fashion, leaving the Italian and the British to bear the whole brunt of the attack.

LATEST CABLES.

MINERS' STRIKE.

BELGIAN DOCKERS REFUSE TO LOAD COAL.

BRUSSELS, May 12th.

Mr. Mahihian, secretary of the Antwerp Dockers' Union, has informed the Executive of the Transport Workers' Federation and of the Railwaymen's Union that Antwerp dockers refuse to load coal for Britain, and that he has requested Belgian railwaymen to help the dockers to prevent coal reaching England.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., MEETS WITH HOSTILE RECEPTION.

NEW YORK, May 12th.

Mr. Thomas, the Railwaymen's leader, had a hostile reception on landing. He was jeered at by a crowd of Irish-American labour leaders on the pier, who were carrying banners inscribed with references to Judas, asserting that Mr. Thomas had betrayed the miners. Police were called out, but their services were not required, Mr. Thomas escaping in a taxi-cab.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTITUDE OF GAS AND ELECTRICAL UNIONS.

LONDON, May 11th.

At the conclusion of the meeting at which the transport workers' executive arranged a joint conference with the railwaymen's executive for the 13th inst., to consider steps further to tighten the boycott of seaborne coal, the secretary, Mr. Robert Williams, who is regarded as an extremist, stated that the present situation is much more critical than was the case three weeks ago. He said that the delegates from the Gas and Electrical Unions had reported to the transport workers' executive that members were refusing to handle coal discharged by blackleg labour. No distinction will be made as regards supplies from overseas.

RAILWAYMEN SUSPENDED.

LONDON, May 11th.

Nine Caledonian railwaymen have been suspended for refusing to work a coal train.

USE OF OIL FUEL.

LONDON, May 11th.

Despite the transport-workers' blockade, the Government is importing coal freely and moving it about the country. Imports are coming from France, Belgium, and America. It is estimated that America is sending a hundred thousand tons.

It is declared that the transport workers are divided among themselves, and that if matters are pushed to a sympathetic strike half will not obey.

A further twenty Caledonian railwaymen have been dismissed and a Scottish railway strike is threatened.

In the meanwhile, oil fuel is making the widest headway. It is stated that industries and public services will never again be wholly dependent upon coal. Thousands of works and factories are fitting oil burners. London's electric railways begin the consumption of fuel oil to-day.

SHIP STEWARDS' STRIKE.

DIRECTORS VOLUNTEER AS SUBSTITUTES.

LONDON, May 12th.

The office staff of the Cunard Company at Liverpool, including the managers and directors, made a dramatic reply when asked whether they would volunteer to take the places of the striking stewards and others.

Three hundred signed on for the Aquatania, which is sailing for New York on Saturday.

The directors and managers are sailing on the same footing as the clerks, donning blue uniform and performing the same duties.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Nell MacLean asked whether the Government intended to renew the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, whether the terms of the Treaty would be submitted to the House of Commons for ratification, whether the Government would insist upon Japan recognising obligations to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and China, and whether restoration of Korea's national institutions and cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty resulting from Japan's ultimatum to China of May, 1915, would be made conditions of the treaty.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance would be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Cabinet. He was unable at present to make a statement concerning same.

Commander Kenworthy: Will there be an opportunity for discussion in the House of Commons before the final ratification?

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he could not make pledges hampering the treaty powers of the Crown, but the Government would give information to the House as soon as it properly could.

EXPORTS CREDIT SCHEME AND FAR EAST.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons, Major Sir P. Lloyd George (Director of Overseas Trade) asked Mr. Macquisten to repeat his question about Whitehead, as to whether the Government intended to extend the exports credit scheme for Europe to British Possessions, particularly India and the Far East, British East Africa, and Australasia. Mr. Macquisten also asked the Government to consult banks established in London with branches overseas before committing itself, in order to avoid heavy losses to merchants and the Government.

THE DAMAGED EASTERN MAIL.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. W. Shaw, Mr. Kellaway said that no delay occurred here in dealing with the bales in the damaged mail from India reported on the 21st ult. The bulk of it had been delivered within a couple of days, but some damaged postal packets were still being forwarded from Marseilles.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AT SINGAPORE.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question alleging inefficient municipal Government at Singapore, Major Wood, Under Secretary for the Colonies, stated that he was asking the Governor for a full report on the matter.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

GREGORY'S FINE DISPLAY AGAINST YORK.

LONDON, May 11th.

At Bradford in fine, if dull, weather, before 12,000 spectators, the Australians scored 283 runs against Yorks, Gregory making 104 not out in 24 hours in a sound and chanceless innings, which included seventeen fours. Rhodes took 5 wickets for 87. Yorkshire scored 98 for one.

It is stated that Hobbs' injury, caused on the 6th inst., will not permit him to play in the first Test match, a specialist having ordered a month's rest.

WAGE REDUCTION IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

ATTITUDE OF OPERATIVES.

LONDON, May 11th.

The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association has notified the weavers of the intended 30 per cent. wages reduction. The Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation has received notice on behalf of the operatives, who have not made an alternative offer, but state that they will consult their organisations and meet the employers on the 18th inst. It is understood that the employers' full demand will be strongly opposed.

MIRRORS OF SOCIETY.

PARLOUR GAMES OF THE NEW RICH.

The Gentleman with a Duster writes in a home paper:

There are few houses in London where the revels of fashion degenerate into the orgies of a frank animalism. Society is not to be regarded on this account as being better, but as growing less robust. From time to time a middle-aged woman from nowhere will become the tenant of a little house in Mayfair, whose parties soon form a topic of conversation in men's clubs, and whose name, whispered about like a scandal, concerning Royalty, becomes a mystery among ladies. But these creatures seldom last. The police call, the card tables, the sofas, and the mirrors disappear from the gilded apartments, together with many costumes more fitted for the bathroom than the drawing-room; and young girls in the suburbs, whose purses are fuller than the means of their parents can explain, ring up their distinguished friend on the telephone, are astonished one day to discover that she has ceased to exist.

These women belong to the criminal classes and do not concern us. Society, as we understand the term, does not go to the rescue. There are certain limits to the licence it permits itself both in manners and morals. It is now an enfeebled organism, and has neither the resolute strength of goodness nor the vigorous hot courage for bestiality.

TRISTESS HIGH CIVELS.

Colonel Repington discussed with Lady Ridley in the summer of 1917 the question, "What posterity will think of us?"

We agreed that we should be considered rather callous to go on with our usual life, when we were reading of 3,000 to 4,000 casualties a day. But she said that people could not keep themselves elevated permanently above the normal, and she proposed things round it explained the French Revolution and the behaviour of the French nobility.

Let us admit Lady Ridley's argument, and Frederick the Great, who said that a man cannot very well be anything but himself. Let us admit that people cannot keep themselves elevated permanently on some plane above the normal; if they did, of course, the inconveniently elevated plane would in consequence become the normal thing to be thought of in this ill too human world, which is, nevertheless, an articulated part of a somewhat majestic universe.

But what is society's "normal"? What is the plane above which we must not expect people who have received all the faire benefits of fortune—riches, education, leisure, and the society of the great—permanently to elevate themselves? We have heard something of society's chatter. We know what amuses it in conversation. Let us now go on to ascertain what gives it pleasure in the region of indoor pastime. The phrase "high society" need not daunt those of us who are not mountaineers. We shall certainly find its normal plane without loss of breath, but whether without loss of patience is another matter.

The "rag" is, perhaps, the most symptomatic of all the parlour games of fashionable society. It is not wholly disgusting; it is not often monstrously indecent; rather it is vice in a pinafore, iniquity washed of its mud, corruption disinfected and deodorised by the sanitary inspector. You may say that the fun of fashion is misconduct on its best behaviour.

It is symptomatic because it lacks the pulsing energy and boisterous courage of the old skechells. The coarse language of society more than a hundred years ago was symptomatic of its English honesty, as well as of its agricultural stock. In the same way the modern rag, which needs a rich dinner, and wine, and poisonous liquours to set it going, and which seldom gets farther than the rim of obscenity, is symptomatic of the anæmic condition to which fashionable people have reduced themselves by former excess. The rag is iniquity as a masque, rather than sensuality at the trough.

These people are like Rabelais without his muscles and Sterne without his wit. If you can imagine the anæmic brother of Rowdon Crawley saved from death by a transfusion of Lord Steyne's blood you will have a fairly just idea of the modern sensuality. These poor things are mediocre even in their vices. They approach the house of luxury with titters, but stopping short at the door, ring the bell, and run quickly away before it is opened.

One curious fact about this modern pastime is its origin. I date it back to the girlhood of Mrs. Asquith, and believe its creatures to have been the girls, not the men, of that ante-Victorian period. In those days there were two great houses in England famous for excesses of every kind. The rich man who owned them had the famous people who came there and were usually abed and asleep before the revels began. These men represented a passing generation of the English merchant. There were virtuous provincials vulgarised by ambition, who found themselves driven forward to incredible behaviour by the high-spirited daughters they had taken such elaborate pains to educate, and whose finished education quite overawed them. It was these young women, who, had visited London, just then much bolstered by marvellous stories of the amazing Tennant girls, who first carried the revels of a house-party to the lengths of a rag.

For a good reason I shall not describe the rag in which the young people of those particular houses indulged, while their fathers were wisely asleep, and their elders in another room, with cigars and whisky at their side, gambled for considerable stakes. It will be kinder to describe the rag in general.

I have mentioned the Tennants and these two houses simply to make what I feel is the interesting point that the rag of society had their origin in the reaction of educated girls in the resonant circle of plutocracy from the restraints of an older standard in manners. Joseph Maistre, like many other observers, believed that constraint strengthens and that licence weakens. But these girls used to say that they must be themselves, that they could not possibly be anybody else. Surrender to one's lower nature was a duty; attempted loyalty to one's higher nature hypocrisy.

Lady Frances Balfour has told us that we must not confuse a licence in manners with a licence in morals. Therefore the reader who holds that manners are less important than morals must not blame Mrs. Asquith for the worst of the rags I am now about to describe. Mrs. Asquith's responsibility, so far as we can know, is in the sphere of manners. There she certainly set a new fashion.

For example, her lover, whistling on one occasion up to her bedroom window at midnight, when her parents were asleep, was admitted through the library window. As they sat on the sofa a step was heard in the hall. She rose and put out the two candles, returning noiselessly to Peter's side on the sofa, where we sat in black darkness. Her father, came to hand, entered the room.

The old gentleman, probably disturbed by the noise at the window, went round the library, inspecting his pictures to see if they were safe. The daughter, "could not resist nudging" her lover on seeing his "idiotic hat and stick under the Gainsborough." The deceived father was a joke. Assured about the safety of his pictures, and apparently unconcerned about the safety of his daughter, the old gentleman went back to bed. In writing of this incident, not unkindly, one supposes, of the fact that her father had given her all her money and great possessions, she says cheerfully, "Things did not always go so smoothly with us."

That was a new licence in manners; not in morals, you will observe; for Lady Frances Balfour is insistent on crediting Mrs. Asquith with the highest possible ideas on the relations between man and woman. But it was decidedly a new licence in manners, and the worst of a licence in manners is this, that you never know how far fashion will take it. For example, Mrs. Asquith would leave a dance and go off for a long midnight drive with a lover, or would take an admirer into Grosvenor Square and in her tulip dress jump the iron gates into the gardens, a feat which involved, as she saw, the double risk of breaking her neck and losing her reputation in the eyes of an early housemaid.

These things, so innocent in Mrs. Asquith, became extended in others of a less virtuous nature, till the inch of manners became an ell of immorality.

Plutocracy was dragged into society by its high-spirited daughters, the advance guard of a new order. The sort of thing these girls would suddenly say at dinner-table was, "Don't you hate God?" or, as Lady Earle once heard, "One of our grandmothers was a ballet-dancer and another was a French cook, so really we ought to be something." This was considered vastly diverting in Belgravia. Some people called it "social courage," and said that such people had plenty of "nature." It was deemed refreshing, like a music-hall tune after a Beethoven symphony.

But the young ladies of plutocracy were out to do as well as to play. They started games. These rags were grown up parodies of those charming games which are so beautiful in the nursery. They played Hunt the Slipper. Bibulous old men with red faces and protruding eyes would squat on the floor, next to girls of eighteen or twenty, and play that game with an amazing athletic zest, amid the screams of the players and the sallow grins of the spectators.

Hide-and-Seek was another popular game, in which people hid in pairs and hunted in pairs, the upper and unlighted rooms of the house attracting their curiosity more than any others. There were a few houses of the rich where these "larks" were boldly carried to their logical conclusion. In those houses, before the tea came round in the morning a bell was rung. They called it "the soiling bell." I do not know of any houses in these days where logic has its way in this honest manner. The rag of our time is in a minor key. It involves such people as Lord Hugh Cecil, who is a devoted bachelor, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who is a devoted husband. In the letters of the young Grenfells we read how these two excellent people raced each other down the gallery of a house on trays, and how the ascetic Churchman thought he had discovered the inner organs of his body from laughter at Mrs. Asquith dancing a "pas seul."

But in other circles, or in livelier circumstances, the rag goes as far, at any rate, as horseplay. After dinner and cards, and perhaps a dance or two, a girl will become rather boisterous. She says something or does something which a man of the party tells her is very naughty, very reprehensible, and deserves punishment. She turns to the other men, and appeals to them. They support her. The other girls rally to the opposite side. "Shall we?" says the man. "Yes," cry the other men; and then the scramble begins.

At one of these parties not long ago, where one of the most famous of the younger ladies of fashion was among the guests, the fight was carried on for a considerable time, upstairs as well as downstairs, the corridors of the house ringing with screams and yells, and the end of it all, as one of the men said, "We left those girls with scarcely a rag to their backs."

This, I think, is the extreme to which the rag goes in our degenerate days. Most rarely, I am convinced, is it ever worse. And I am convinced that rag is a pastime of only a particular set. There are, I know, many and numerous sets in society, both plutocratic and aristocratic, where nothing of the kind is to be found, where a rag is never anything more serious than a rollick or sing-song on the part of elderly men to whom wine has brought a momentary and glowing memory of their tipsy youth. These old fellows hear the midnight chimes ringing once again in their stuffed heads, and the sound drives them a little mad. I take it that these are the rags which Colonel Repington mentions, but does not describe. I regard them as little more unpleasant than the abrupt effect of a radish on a chlorotic digestion.

The chief pastime of society is not even eating and drinking. The great dinner has gone out of fashion, after having defeated fashion's stomach. Nature has her own limits to licence, and most people in society now have the array of a chemist's shop in their bedrooms, and come down to dinner with a

pillule. The sufferings of the Rich in the matter of eating and drinking are as lamentable as those of the fox who could not live up to the grapes above his head. And their ascetic practices have a like foundation. They are saints because their digestions cannot sin.

Gambling is still a chief amusement of plutocracy, to which the excitement of Auction Bridge has added a strong stimulus. Many a girl has got into grave trouble in her flushed hurry to pay her dressmaker by the fortune of the card table, and many a young man has taken a severe loss at the same fence. But, on the whole, gambling is the last excitement left to the elderly people with nothing of life in their foggy old heads but a good memory for cards.

As for the younger generation, they have an amusement in dancing which blends the athleticism of the "rag" with the chuckling lubricity of Hunt the Slipper, and with this they seem to be content, particularly when it provides them with an excuse for dressing-up.

Dancing, even in these days, is what we choose to make it. In the same room one may see a couple whose motion, if not graceful, is at least not unpleasantly reminiscent of the farmyard, and a couple whose style and conduct are quite frankly an outrage to decency. The tendency in dancing among fashionable people, like their favourite orchestra, is nepotism. They love to tickle the nerve of puritance, to play with the idea of obscenity, to dip their fingers into the mud of savagery. You find this tendency in their conversation. It is never the door of the lavatory wide open, but a peep or a whisper through the key-hole.

Colonel Repington tells of a lady who, having been given a phial of amber, "said to give viscous and to leave no one responsible for his or her actions." It is something of the same spirit that animates the dance of the modern ballroom. Dancing is an Oriental drug. It rouses desire from the sleep of death to the dream of debauchery. Life has lost respect for virtue without gaining the courage for vice. A friend of mine said to me the other day: "The whole thing is a mix-up. In my youth there was the Corinthian Club, or the Gardenia, where one met women, only of one class, but in the night club our sons take their sisters to dance in the same room with coquettes and mistresses." The coquettes are generous. They do not resent the presence of these virgins.

There are numbers of the younger men, Lord Ivor Churchill, for example, but this is to take a brilliant exception, who have discovered the happiness of literature, and who do not permit the hurdy-gurdy of fashion to drown the peace which is precious to their minds. But these are a minority too charming to lighten the huge vulgarity of the mass. On the summit letters and art in these days out but a poor figure. It is below that actual summit of rampant plutocracy that the refinement of English character and the clean manliness of the English nature have their dwelling; and, nature loving a paradox, it is on these lower elevations that normal life is so much higher than the normal above.

One should like to guard myself against an indictment of unfairness. When I speak of the Rich or Plutocracy I mean that the Rich or the Plutocracy that goes in for fashion. I know many rich families who are as modest and wholesome as the great families of England—so many of them Roman Catholics—which have not bowed the knee either to the financier of foreign extraction or to the new idea of womanhood.

One of the richest of the New Rich is a man who hates London, and whose happiest hour in the day is that in which, mounted on the back of a mule, he rides round his stables and paddocks in the quiet of the dawn. Many plutocrats set an example of living infinitely higher than that of the aristocratic set, largely Americanised, which has abandoned itself to the latest fashion.

If among the ultra-fashionable on the summit of our national life there exists here and there a set of people who design on occasion to use their brains as instruments of thought, it is almost always in the manner of perversity. They flirt with theosophy and dose themselves with Christian Science. They permit themselves to be interested, not in the spirit of literature, but in the style of a particular author, usually a decadent. They assure themselves for a season that they see wonderful things in the dancing of a Russian, feel marvellous things in the painting of a degenerate Frenchman, hear mysteries of the most sublime order in the piano playing of an illiterate Hungarian.

But surely for them life is the pursuit of an excitement which will satisfy, and as it is the very property and nature of excitement not to satisfy, they are pessimists and cynical. It is their pessimism, not their wickedness, which is destroying us.

In religion they are atheists, with faith in the palmist. In philosophy they are epicureans, with a cleft palate. In manners they are what the last excitement makes them.

One feels that it is a just judgment which says of this exhausted world, hanging by the skin of its teeth to the mere precipice of the existence, after the violence excesses of the youth, "Amid the orgies of weary and satiated profligacy arose first a spirit of scoffing, then of savage, vindictive, and aggressive scepticism." Their scepticism includes the validity of their own value in a world which they nevertheless regard with contempt. They can see no grandeur in the universe, and no purpose in evolution. They hate goodness as they hate nothing else on earth, and all holiness is for them simply a delusion.

This rabble, as we have seen, cannot even amuse itself with success. Of what value, then, can it be to the rest of us? I say of it that it is a traitor to the great traditions of the English people. I bring a charge against it, it is that this rabble is a cheat. It is travelling in a first-class carriage with a third-class ticket.



Make the Day's Work Bigger

NOT by working more hours, not by employing more hands, but with your present staff and existing organization.

We can show you how to make each day's work of your typist a bigger and better day's work. Not by putting more work on her, but by relieving her of it and putting it on the machine.

We can show you how our machine saves all of the time usually wasted in making the customary indentations in letter writing. It does this by means of the automatic indenting mechanism known as the Self Starter. One touch on a Self Starter key indents the line—*instantly*.

The Self Starter is a Remington feature exclusively. It saves nearly a minute in the writing of every letter.

Let the machine do it. This is the time saving secret of the

SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

Mustard & Co.

17, CONNAUGHT ROAD
CENTRAL.

Sole Agents

TELEPHONE
1185.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Supply
of
PEELABLE
STAMP HINGES
of
BEST QUALITY
GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic
Goods, Religious Books, Toys, etc.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 620.

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine for loss of
appetite and flesh, for patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Made by Dr. Chapoteau.

Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TOKYO, JAPAN.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

As a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among the more universal ailments of the digestive system, as everyone is aware, there is nothing wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness of energy or buoyancy as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the corrective influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved their worth to the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommend themselves

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile
Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room,
Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant,
Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and Beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dawnwing."

VETARZO

RECOMMENDED BY THE
HONGKONG MEDICAL BOARD
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
ALL FORMS OF
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
GRAVEL, CALCULI,
NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,
HEADACHE, SCIATICA,
BRUISES, SWELLINGS,
AND ALL FORMS OF
ACUTE AND CHRONIC
PAIN.

GETTING MARRIED BY POST. FUNNY FANCIES OF IGNORANT BRIDEGRROOMS.

"Sir, will you please send me a marriage licence for a soldier in khaki? Postal order for 10s. 6d. enclosed. Yours truly,"

This is an example of the case with which some bridegrooms think marriages can be licensed and settled. Some do not know the names of the girls they want to marry. Apparently they think they can take out a licence, carry it about with them until they meet the right girl, and then get married without any further trouble.

The ignorance of some people is illustrated by the extraordinary answers they make to the questions asked on the forms sent out by the Surrogate in Doctors' Commons, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, who supplies licences to those desiring to marry without publication of banns. These licences cost £2, but one of the parties has to attest to a certain affidavit.

"I know the contents of the affidavit," was written down by various perspiring bridegrooms, as follows:

"I know the contents of the acts of David."

"I nobly contend with the affidavit."

"I know the contents of the ante-dated."

"I know the contents of the epidemic."

Another wrote: "Does the law forbid marriage between a man who is a British subject and his mother's sister, who is also a British subject? He had evidently got mixed up with the Deceased Wife's Sister Act."

It was a Scotsman who wrote: "I want a licence because the marriage only lasts for seven years, and at the end of it we can part if we do not agree. I have only known her a short time." Instances of quaint ignorance are given by Mr. Arthur S. May in his handbook on Marriage. He was once told that if a portmanteau "resided" in a parish for 15 days its owner was entitled to married status; licence that under recent changes in the law a man may marry his maiden aunt by proxy; and that parental authority ceased at 18 years of age.

As a matter of fact, while a boy or girl of 12 can get married according to law, the consent of parent or guardian is necessary in the case of all persons under 21. And for the benefit of those who are thinking of marrying French or Belgians, it might be mentioned that in France the consent of parents is required up to the age of 30 and in Belgium up to 25.

SILLY WHISHS.

Referring again to the extraordinary ideas some people have in regard to the filling up of marriage forms Mr. May says he has seen the applicant's nationality described as "Anglo-British," "Domestic," "Servant," and "Presbyterian-Scottish." One man, when asked the length of his residence, said "500 yards," and another "a quarter of a mile."

There is a tragic side to this unconscious humour. On one occasion a woman named Ney insisted, for an idle frolic, on having her banns put up in the name of Wright. Years passed and children were born, and then her marriage was pronounced to have been void from the first.

A poor ignorant woman, the legitimate daughter of Job and Martha Hodgkinson, who had always been known as Mary Hodgkinson, gave her surname as White when she put up her banns, because, by a curious error, the name of her parents appeared as White in her baptismal certificate, and she thought she was bound to follow it. On that ground her marriage was annulled.

£10,000,000 SPENT ON FACE POWDER.

NATIONAL BEAUTY AT AN ALARMING PRICE.

The craze for cosmetics has reached a zenith never before attained in modern times. Civilised countries in all parts of the world are annually employed in a gigantic manufacture of beauty aids and improvers that are to be found on the fringes of the lands where the war-paint of the savages is left behind.

Statisticians have approximated that the annual sum of money spent in America by women on cosmetics and their accessories amounts to one hundred million pounds, which may be contrasted with the £28,000,000, the amount of the entire naval programme for 1921.

Miss America's habit of powdering her nose alone cost ten million pounds last year, an amount of money calculated to be sufficient to build a giant Dreadnought and leave three hundred thousand pounds for other purposes.

Reefs of coral lip-salve, mountains of powder, lakes of liquid rouge, and miles of eye-brow pencils are annually being imported in Great Britain to give the artistic finish to the complexion of the proverbial English rose.

INSANE DENTIST'S VICTIMS.

A Hamburg dentist has recently been arrested for blackmail at the instigation of his housekeeper, who gave information to the police.

The dentist's operating chair was fitted with levers by means of which the helpless patient could be secured firmly to the chair. In this way the dentist had extorted large sums of money from his victims, and in the case of several women he had succeeded in obtaining thousands of marks.

When arrested he calmly informed the police that they could do nothing to him as he had a medical certificate declaring him to be insane.

BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

NOW AGAIN OBTAINABLE

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has always been BRITISH OWNED.

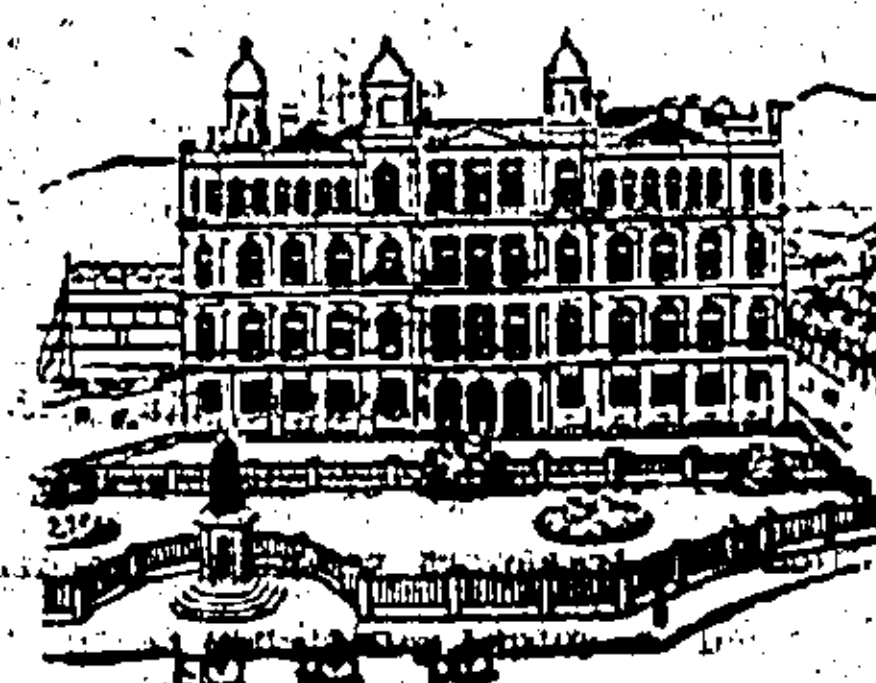
THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL
and all leading clubs & Stores.

Sold by:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



"Once a user of our Paints, always a user of our Paints," is the rule rather than the exception. Our knowledge and experience of the local conditions enable us to offer the very best Ready Mixed Paints for all general purposes.

Paints

Mixed Ready for Use.

ENGLISH MADE.

Packed in 7-lb. tins with handles, and 1-cwt. Drums.

French Grey
Lilac Grey
Dark Green

Signal Red
Pine Green
Black

Light Drab
Carmine Red
Light Azure Blue

Dark Royal Blue
Pale Purple Brown
Light Olive Color

Sandstone Color
Ivory White
Lead Color

Also Aluminium Paint in 1-pint Tins.

Send for Tint Card and Prices to—
Wm. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Limited,
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10-12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y8-10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Okuzenji (Nikko) — Lakeside Hotel Kamakura — Kashin Hotel Kamizawa — Mikasa Hotel Matsuyama — Miyajima Hotel Miyazaki — Oriental Hotel Tor Hotel | Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyako Hotel Matsushima — Park Hotel Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel Miyazaki — Fajima Hotel | Nagasaki — Japan Hotel Nara — Nara Hotel Nikko — Nikko Hotel Osaka — Osaka Hotel Shimonoseki — San-yo Hotel | Shizuoka — Daikoku Hotel Tokyo — Imperial Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Tenji Seiyoken Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel |
|--|--|--|--|

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihou — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSUN

Kajio (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Shingaiju —
Shingaiju Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —
Yamato Hotel
Dairen —
Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura —
Yamato Hotel

Hotel (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel
Ryujun (Port Arthur) —
Yamato Hotel

FOR SALE.

MARINE ENGINES

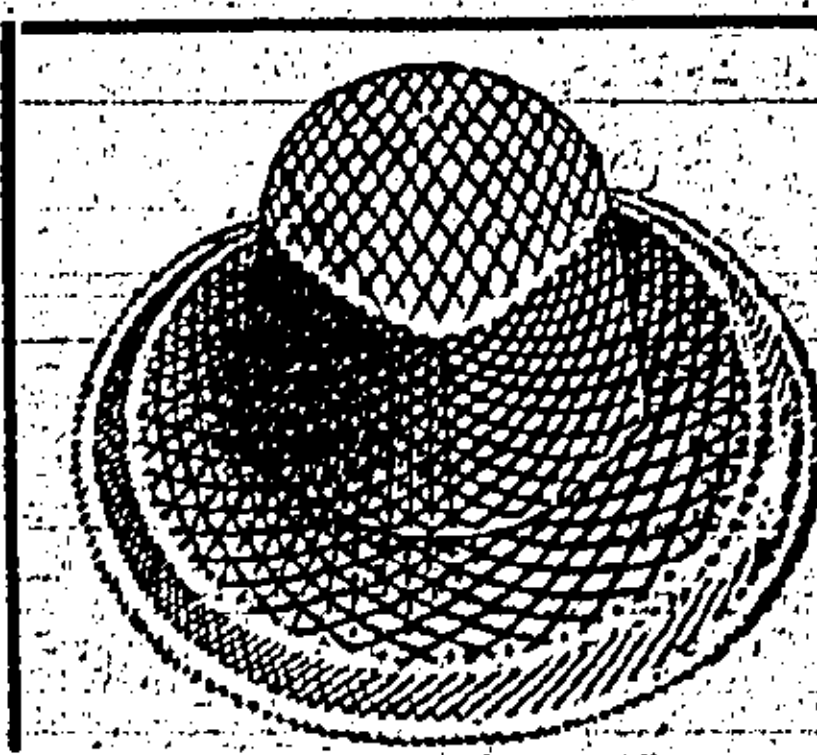
Two 600 H.P. SUMNER MARINE ENGINES.
(Fuel Oil)

6 Cylinder, 2 Cycle, Vertical, Open Column.

These Engines are now as received from the Factory and complete including propellers and spares. Delivery to be taken at Manila, P.I.

For further information, address

Post Office Box 842, Manila, P.I.



Just Received from Manila

A Fine Assortment of
HEMP HATS for LADIES
in different shapes and assorted colours.

Inspection cordially invited.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

14, Des Voeux Rd., Central, Phone No. 2880.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTONs.s. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 16th May.
Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
PIRENE having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 19th May.
FOR SHANGHAI
s.s. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 16th May.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai & Japan portsCargo to/Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 21st May, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.KAMO MARU ... Monday, 16th May, at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday,
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 31st June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Panama.

TOBA MARU ... Middle of June.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPS.
AWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May.

CALCUTTA & BANGKOK via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... End of May.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.
KIRIN MARU ... Sunday, 16th May.
MUBORAN MARU ... Friday, 20th May.
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
R. YAMASHITA, Manager**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG
Sailing from HongkongFOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi
s.s. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 24th May.FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 24th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.Branch Office,
No. 37, Bonham Street, West,
Tel. No. 155.**THE MARINERS OF ENGLAND.****PRINCE'S TRIBUTE TO WAR WORK.**The Prince of Wales was the guest of
honour at the annual banquet of the
Chamber of Shipping of the United
Kingdom at the Hotel Victoria, recently.
Sir Owen Philipps (the president of the
chamber) occupied the chair.**THE PRINCE'S TRIBUTE.**The Prince of Wales, in proposing
"The Personnel of the British Mercan-
tile Marine," said:—I am very glad that
I have been entrusted with the proposing
of the toast of the personnel of the
British Mercantile Marine—(cheers)—be-
cause it gives me the opportunity of
saying, in a few words, what I have long
felt, and what I think everybody feels
about the officers and men of our mer-
chant service to whom the Empire owes
such a very great debt. (Cheers.) We
are by force of circumstances a maritime
nation, and for hundreds of years British
mariners have sailed the seas and have
carried the merchandise of the world,
slowly but surely building up the fabric
of the British Empire as we know it
to-day. (Cheers.)My recent travels throughout the Em-
pire have taught me all that Empire
means, and has enabled me to realize and
to see the results of the work of our fore-
fathers. The merchant sailors' role in the
war was as great as it has been in Em-
pire building. (Cheers.) It is ab-
solutely true to say that our victory in
the great war would not have been
possible had not the present generation
proved that they possessed the same grit,
the same determination as the British
mariners of old. (Cheers.)I venture to say that before 1914 but
few people realized the extensive part
that the mercantile marine would be called
upon to play in the time of war. It
was known that the trade routes would
have to be kept open, because this coun-
try could not exist without them, but no
one supposed that the risks run by the
merchant navy would be very much greater
in war time than in peace time. This
was apparently due to the assumption
that the Royal Navy would by itself be
able to keep the trade routes open, and
also because no one imagined such a
thing as unrestricted submarine warfare.**BRITISH TRADITIONS ENHANCED.**The facts are roughly these. At the
outbreak of war thousands of officers and
men of the mercantile marine who had
joined the Royal Naval Reserve were
absorbed by the Royal Navy, and all
shipowners immediately lost the best of
their personnel. As the war progressed
and the Admiralty increased the num-
bers of men in the Royal Navy, and the
mercantile marine was again denuded,
such was the spirit of our seafaring
population, that despite the strain that
was imposed upon them, ships were
manned and sailed the seas, and trade
was kept going. (Cheers.)But under what conditions was it kept
going? By the year 1917 every merchant
ship was virtually a man-of-war. As you
all know, every merchant ship was armed,
and so ran exactly the same risks as a
man-of-war, and I want to congratulate
your president, Sir Owen Philipps, on
what I can best describe as being the
pioneer of armed merchant ships.
(Cheers.) How great those risks were we
know from the large number of ships that
were sunk during the war, and from the
consequent distressing heavy casual-
ties. The gallantry and endurance of the
personnel of the mercantile marine can
never be effaced from the annals of the
Empire. (Cheers.)The present generation of sea-faring
men will die knowing that they not only
upheld the traditions of our forefathers,
but they also enhanced these traditions.
(Cheers.) I am confident that the com-
ing generation will see to it that the
British mercantile marine remains second
to none. (Cheers.)The toast was acknowledged by Capt.
Sir Charles Down (marine superintendent
of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Com-
pany).**AMERICA'S RAILWAYS.****PERIL OF BANKRUPTCY.**America's great railway system, repre-
senting a property investment of about
\$5,000,000,000, is threatened with bank-
ruptcy unless substantial relief measures
are speedily devised and applied (says
The Daily Telegraph's New York corres-
pondent). President Harding was told
this by the responsible officials. The
President admitted that the situation
was the chief topic of discussion at the
Cabinet meeting, and declared that the
best interests of the country demanded
that a solution of the transportation
problems be reached immediately. The
railways to date have a large and increas-
ing operating deficit. According to the
chairman of the Interstate Commerce
Commission, the revenues of the American
railways last year were \$15,625,000,000,
or the greatest in their history, but it
was all spent except \$2,500,000. It is
declared that one of the first require-
ments to remedy the situation is a
minimum reduction in wages of 10 per
cent., because 90 per cent. of railway
operating cost to-day is expended on
labour. It is impossible to raise the rates
above the present high level because
American manufacturers and farmers
claim that they are already forced to
withhold goods from the market by
reason of the prohibitive rates. Under
present conditions, it is claimed, the
foreign manufacturer can ship goods to
the American markets more cheaply
than the American producer himself. The
President made it clear that he hopes to
bring about a reduction in both wages
and rates by Congressional action if
necessary, and will urge the companies
themselves to practise the most rigid
economy in an effort to avert disaster.**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES****"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "REVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra-haz-
ardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 14th May, will be
subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underigned on or before
the 21st May, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 14th May, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 7th, 1921. [913]**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer****"MACHAON"**are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery from Go-
down on and after 10th May.Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th
May will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
the 30th May, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1921. [922]**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**THE Steamship****"LAISANG"**having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by May 18th, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined. Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1921. [921]**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE.**FROM NEW YORK.****THE Steamship****"KAIFUNA"**having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after May 19th, will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underigned, on or before 26th
May, 1921, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on any TUESDAYS or FRIDAYS be-
tween the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within
the free storage period of one week.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 11th, 1921. [928]**OPERATION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3**
The above three operations are the only ones
which have been proved to be effective in the
treatment of the various forms of cancer.
They are the only operations which have been
proved to be effective in the treatment of the
various forms of cancer. They are the only
operations which have been proved to be effective
in the treatment of the various forms of cancer.
They are the only operations which have been
proved to be effective in the treatment of the
various forms of cancer.**ON SALE.****BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, July to December,
1920.**
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**MANILA "CALCUTTA" "LOONGSANG" Fri. 13th May, 3 p.m.
STEAMER "LAIBANG" Sat. 14th May, 1 p.m.
TIENTSIN "CHIPSHING" Tues. 17th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via Swatow "TUNGSHING" Tues. 17th May, Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "LUKSAVO" Wed. 18th May, 9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW "CAUSANG" Tues. 24th May, NoonCALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified
Sergeant.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued as all
Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.BOHNER LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanda, Jesselton,
Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok,
via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, May 14th, at 1 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG &
CALCUTTA.Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 511.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**Vessel Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENLYLE" ... 19th May.
S.S. "GLENOGLE" ... 21st May.
S.S. "GLENNAVY" ... 10th June.**HOMEWARDS.**Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges
S.S. "GLENIFFER" about 24th May GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 11 and 5 or 23 and 2654.

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Kankyo

2244 2252.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUZAKI

Managing Director: Mr. MAMURA

The Company has on hand a large number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 2, Brum, Kona.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KATUNA" ... 25th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailing ships shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to REISS & CO., CANTON. General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| "KNIGHT COMPANION" | via Panama Canal | 27th May |
| "CITY OF SHANGHAI" | via Suez Canal | 28th June |
| "CITY OF MADRAS" | via Suez Canal | 16th June |

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| For | Steamer | To Sail |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "SOCCHOW" | On 13th May, 11:00 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | "CHIKIANG" | On 14th May, Noon |
| AMOI | "TEAN" | On 14th May, 2 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "SUIYANG" | On 14th May, 4 p.m. |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | "CHUSAN" | On 17th May, 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & PUEW | "SZECHUEN" | On 17th May, Noon |
| WATWAI, CANTON & TIENTSIN | "KUEICHO" | On 18th May, 4 p.m. |
| AMOI & SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 19th May, Noon |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "CHENAN" | On 21st May, 4 p.m. |
| HOIHOW, KAILOI & BPHONG | "KAIKONG" | On 22nd May, 9 a.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 38.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

| | | | |
|---------|------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| HAIKONG | 12th | Capt. W. Cooper | FRIDAY, May, 12th, at 11 Noon |
| MAHONG | 13th | Capt. W. C. Parsons | TUESDAY, May, 17th, at 3 Noon |
| MAHONG | 14th | Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY, May, 20th, at 11 Noon |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO,
General ManagersP. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|----------|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| "NAGOYA" | 7,000 | 18th May | Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "PLASSY" | 7,348 | 11th June | do. |
| "DELTA" | 8,000 | 25th June | do. |
| "SVETIA" | 7,000 | 22nd July | do. |
| "KALYAN" | 8,000 | 5th Aug. | do. |

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------|---|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 5,000 | 29th May | Sandakan, Thursday Island Townsville, Brisbane Sydney & Melbourne |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S.S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| "ARBATOON-APCAR" | 4,500 | 13th May, 9 a.m. | Amoy, Shanghai & Koba |
| "ALPORE" | 5,000 | 22nd May | Japan via Shanghai |
| "PLASSY" | 7,348 | 25th May | Shanghai only. |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ATLAS MARU ... Wednesday, 18th May.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 15th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"HINDO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd May.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU-MARU" ... Tuesday, 21st May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

Via Shanghai and Tientsin. Regular fortnightly passenger service to all intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 26th May.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"BUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KISHU-MARU" ... Sunday, 15th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"KISHU-MARU" ... Thursday, 19th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. KASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Dep. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

| S.S. | From Hongkong | Arrive Seat |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| S.S. "CROSSKEYS" | Freight only April 19th | May 21st |
| S.S. "WENATCHEE" | May 21st | June 10th |
| S.S. "EDMORE" | Freight only May 24th | July 10th |
| S.S. "ELDRIDGE" | May 24th | July 25th |
| S.S. "WENATCHEE" | July 25th | Aug. 18th |
| S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" | Aug. 3rd | Sept. 12th |

For MANILA

| S.S. | From Hongkong | Sailing |
|------------------|---------------|----------|
| S.S. "ABERCOS" | Freight only | May 17th |
| S.S. "WENATCHEE" | May 17th | May 18th |

For PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

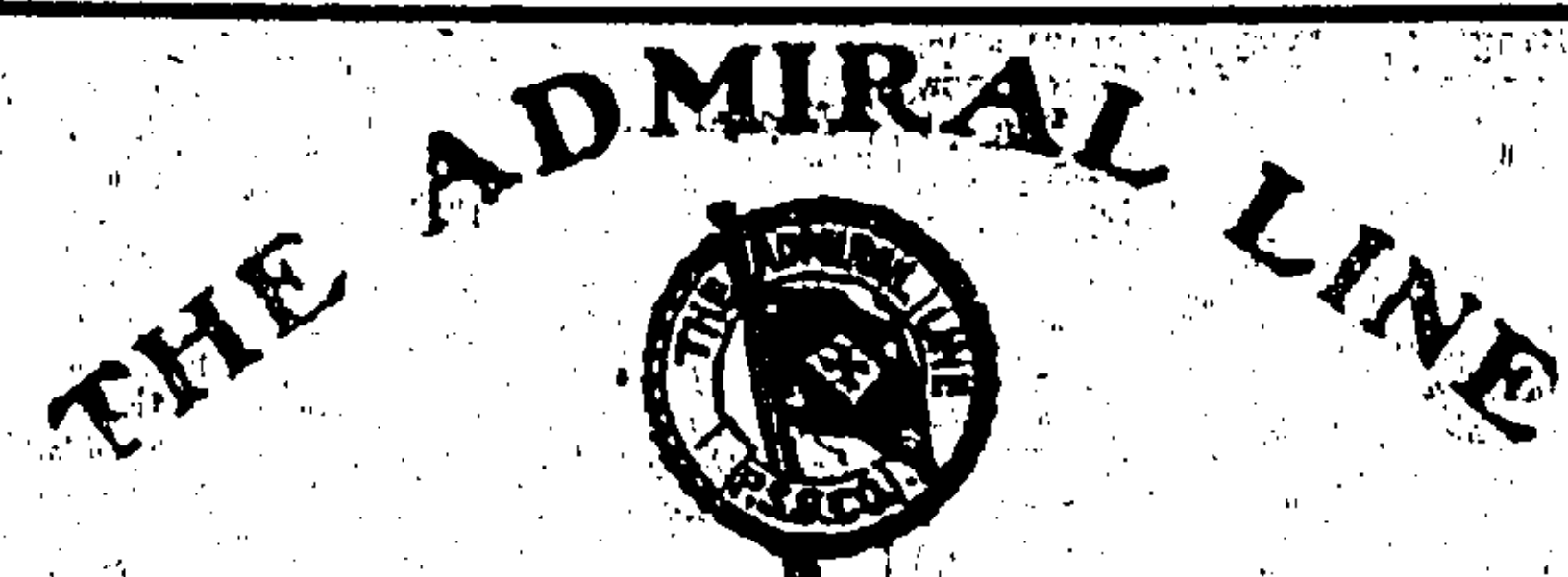
| S.S. | From Hongkong | Sailing |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| S.S. "MONTAGUE" | Freight only | June 4th |
| S.S. "ABERCOS" | calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports | Sailing June 2nd. |

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

| STEAMER | Sailing |
|------------|-----------|
| LAKE ONAWA | May 25th |
| GLYMONT | June 20th |

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.
Tel. Ad. ADMIRALINE. Telephones 2477 & 2478

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

| S.S. | To | Sailing |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" | to NEW YORK | May 13th |
| S.S. "WYNIAH" | to NEW YORK | June 2nd |

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "PAUL LECAT" 10,000 | On or about 1st June. |
| MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ | "ANDRE LEBON" 10,000 | On or about 31st May |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" May 23rd

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents,
115, Connaught Road, Central.

